

MISCELLANY

Under this department are ordinarily grouped: News; Medical Economics; Correspondence; Twenty-five Years Ago column; Department of Public Health; California Board of Medical Examiners; and other columns as occasion may warrant. Items for the News column must be furnished by the fifteenth of the preceding month. For Book Reviews, see index on the front cover, under Miscellany.

NEWS

Coming Meetings

American Medical Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 10-14, 1935. Olin West, M. D., 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Secretary.

California Medical Association, Yosemite National Park, May 13-16, 1935. Frederick C. Warnshuis, M. D., 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Secretary.

Medical Broadcasts*

American Medical Association Health Talks.—The American Medical Association broadcasts on a western network of the Columbia Broadcasting System each Thursday afternoon on the Educational Forum from 4:30 to 4:45, central standard time.

The American Medical Association broadcasts, under the title "Your Health," on a Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company each Tuesday afternoon from 4:00 to 4:15, central standard time.

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San Francisco County Medical Society.—The radio broadcast program for the San Francisco County Medical Society for the month of January is as follows:

Tuesday, January 1, being a legal holiday, there will be no broadcast.
 Tuesday, January 8—KJBS, 11:15 a.m., and KFRC, 1:15 p.m. Subject: The Hereditary Transmission of Disease.
 Tuesday, January 15—KJBS, 11:15 a.m., and KFRC, 1:15 p.m. Subject: Mysterious Glands.
 Tuesday, January 22—KJBS, 11:15 a.m., and KFRC, 1:15 p.m. Subject: Middle Life.
 Tuesday, January 29—KJBS, 11:15 a.m., and KFRC, 1:15 p.m. Subject: Ears and Hearing.

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Los Angeles County Medical Association.—The radio broadcast program for the Los Angeles County Medical Association for the month of January is as follows:

Tuesday, January 1—KECA, 11:15 a.m. (Holiday.)
 Saturday, January 5—KFI, 9 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 18.
 Saturday, January 5—KFAC, 10 a.m. Subject: Your Doctor and You.
 Tuesday, January 8—KECA, 11:15 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 19.
 Saturday, January 12—KFI, 9 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 19.
 Saturday, January 12—KFAC, 10 a.m. Subject: Your Doctor and You.
 Tuesday, January 15—KECA, 11:15 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 20.
 Saturday, January 19—KFI, 9:00 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 20.
 Saturday, January 19—KFAC, 10 a.m. Subject: Your Doctor and You.
 Tuesday, January 22—KECA, 11:15 a.m. Medicine and Human Progress, No. 21.
 Saturday, January 26—KFI, 9:00 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 21.
 Saturday, January 26—KFAC, 10 a.m. Subject: Your Doctor and You.
 Tuesday, January 29—KECA, 11:15 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 22.

University of Oregon.—Dr. Edward S. West, newly appointed professor of biochemistry at the University of Oregon Medical School, has arrived to prepare for the opening of the fall term, coming from Washington University at St. Louis where he formerly held the position of associate professor of biochemistry.

* County societies giving medical broadcasts are requested to send information as soon as arranged (giving station, day, date and hour, and subject) to CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, for inclusion in this column.

American Association for the Study of Goiter.—The American Association for the Study of Goiter again offers the Van Meter Prize award of \$300 and two honorable mentions for the best essays on the subject of goiter, provided they meet the standards of the award committee. The essays should be based on original research work on the subject of goiter, preferably its basic cause. The prize essay or its abridgement is to be presented at the annual meeting of the association to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in June, 1935.

Competing manuscripts should be in the hands of the corresponding secretary, W. Blair Mosser, M. D., Kane, Pennsylvania, not later than April 1, 1935.

The first prize of \$300 for the 1934 meeting was awarded to M. A. B. Brazier, B.Sc., Ph.D., London, England, for her essay, "The Impedance Angle Test for Thyrotoxicosis."

First honorable mention was awarded Prof. Ugo Cerletti, Genoa, Italy, for his essay "Three Years of Experimental Research in the Etiology of Endemic Goiter."

Second honorable mention was awarded D. Roy McCullagh, M. D., Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, for his essay "Studies in Blood Iodin, Using a New Chemical Method."

Alumni Postgraduate Assembly of the College of Medical Evangelists.—The Alumni Association of the College of Medical Evangelists conducted a one-day postgraduate assembly on Sunday, December 9, 1934, in Paulson Hall, 1855 Michigan Avenue, Los Angeles.

The residents and internes of all hospitals within the city, and the senior medical students in the University of Southern California and the College of Medical Evangelists were privileged to attend.

The guest speaker was Bernard Myers, who is president of the Clinical Section of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was passing through the United States on his way to New Zealand, where he will represent the British Medical Society at the meeting of the New Zealand branch. The University of California was represented by Doctors Kruse, Kilgore and Lissner. The program was as follows:

9:00 a.m.—John C. Wilson, M.D. Fractures and Dislocations of the Upper Extremity. Common Faults in their Treatment.
 9:30 a.m.—Bernard Myers, M.D. Essential Thrombocytopenic Purpura Hemorrhagica.
 10:00 a.m.—M. N. Beigelman, M.D. Syphilis and Blindness.
 10:30 a.m.—E. Earl Moody, M.D. Childhood Tuberculosis.
 11:15 a.m.—Donald J. Frick, M.D. Pulmonary Embolism.
 11:45 a.m.—B. O. Raulston, M.D. Nephritis.
 12:15 p.m.—F. R. Nuzum, M.D. Essential Hypertension: the Possibility of Its Arising from Hormone Imbalance.
 2:00 p.m.—J. M. Nielsen, M.D. Mental Symptoms which are not Evidence of Insanity.
 2:30 p.m.—W. D. Sansum, M.D. The Favorable Influence of Higher (Adequate) Carbohydrate Diets on the Blood Pressure Problem in Diabetes.
 3:00 p.m.—E. S. Kilgore, M.D. Syphilis of Aorta and Heart.
 3:30 p.m.—F. H. Kruse, M.D. Diagnosis and Treatment of the More Common Complications of Peptic Ulcer.
 4:15 p.m.—H. Lissner, M.D. Three Remarkable Cases of Endocrine Disease; Diagnosis and Treatment.
 4:45 p.m.—F. H. Smith, M.D. Diabetes Insipidus: Treatment by Intranasal Insufflation Powdered Posterior Lobe Pituitary.
 5:15 p.m.—M. H. Rabwin, M.D.; M. H. Rosenfeld, M.D. Total Thyroidectomy for Heart Disease.
 7:00 p.m.—A. B. Cecil, M.D. Surgery of Hypospadias and Epispadias.
 7:30 p.m.—C. W. McClanahan, M.D. X-ray Diagnosis of Tumors of the Chest.

Lectures by Dr. Paul J. Hanzlik of Stanford.—Dr. Paul J. Hanzlik, professor of pharmacology, Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco, will give a series of graduate lectures on pharmacology and therapeutics during the Christmas holidays, in Seattle. The lectures are sponsored by the Seattle General Hospital and the medical profession of Seattle. Subjects to be considered are intravenous medication, antitoxic and protective actions of dyes and systemic antiseptics, newer metabolic stimulants, digitalis on cardiac output and circulatory states, bismuth in treatment of syphilis, hypnotics and basal anesthesia with barbitals and avertin, drug toxicoses and agranulocytosis, modern views of asthma and anti-asthmatic remedies, newer methods and antidotes in the treatment of acute poisoning.

San Francisco Heart Committee.—The Heart Committee of the San Francisco County Medical Society and the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association held its fifth annual postgraduate symposium on Heart Disease on November 21 and 22, 1934, at the San Francisco, University of California, Mount Zion, and Stanford University Hospitals. The program was arranged by Doctors John P. Strickler, William Dock, Harold P. Hill, William J. Kerr, and John J. Sampson. There was a total attendance of 1,244, an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year. Registrations were received from sixty-nine cities of California.

The following subjects were discussed:

- The Heart in Thyroid Disease—Harold H. Rosenblum, M.D.
- Gonococcal Endocarditis—Maurice Cohen, M.D.
- The Heart in Infectious Diseases—LeRoy Briggs, M.D.
- Surgery of the Heart—Harold Brunn, M.D., Albert L. Brown, M.D.
- The Heart in Surgery and Obstetrics—John J. Sampson, M.D.
- Heart Disease in San Francisco School Children and a Discussion of Vocational Guidance—Anita E. Faverman, M.D.
- Coronary Sclerosis; Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis; Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease—Harold P. Hill, M.D., Edwin Bruck, M.D., George Barnett, M.D., John J. Sampson, M.D.
- Stetophonic Demonstration of Heart Murmurs—William J. Kerr, M.D.
- Electrocardiographic Demonstration—Frederick Kellogg, M.D.
- Motion Pictures—(1) Harvey Film on the Circulation of the Blood, (2) Lutembacher Film on Cardiac Irregularities. Presented by John B. Lagen, M.D.
- Clinic on Pulmonary Arteriosclerosis—Francis Rochex, M.D.
- Relationship Between the Metabolic Rate and Circulatory Measurements—Eric Ogden, M.D.
- Clinic on Thyroidectomy in the Treatment of Heart Failure—Richard D. Friedlander, M.D.
- Clinic on the Treatment of Congestive Heart Failure—William J. Kerr, M.D.
- Clinic on Hypertension—D. W. Bennett, M.D.
- X-ray Demonstration of Coronary Circulation Injected with Opaque Medium—J. L. Carr, M.D., R. F. Escamilla, M.D.
- Clinical Aspects of Coronary Disease—Garnett Cheney, M.D.
- Interpretation of Abnormal Heart Sounds—William Dock, M.D.
- The Treatment of Cardiac Arrhythmias—J. K. Lewis, M.D.
- The Heart in Febrile Disease—Arthur Bloomfield, M.D.
- Venesection in Relation to the Blood Volume Changes in Heart Failure—W. Cutting, M.D.
- Therapeutics of Hypertension—Thomas Addis, M.D.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Heart Committee was held in connection with the closing session of the symposium at the San Francisco County Medical Society. The newly elected officers for the year 1935 are: Chairman, John J. Sampson; vice-chairman, J. Marion Read; secretary, John P. Strickler.

The business meeting was followed by a clinical pathological conference and a symposium on Thyroidectomy in the Treatment of Congestive Failure and Angina Pectoris, in which the following doctors participated: William Dock, Richard D. Friedlander, Gordon E. Hein, Emile F. Holman, William J. Kerr, J. Marion Read, Harold H. Rosenblum, John B. de C. M. Saunders, Henry H. Searls, Jesse L. Carr, and Alvin J. Cox.

Los Angeles Heart Association.—The third annual symposium on Heart Disease by the Los Angeles County Heart Association was held at Los Angeles on December 6 and 7, 1934. The list of speakers follows:

Thursday, December 6, 1934

- Embolism as a Manifestation of Heart Disease—E. Richmond Ware, M.D.
- Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis—Willard J. Stone, M.D.
- Cardiac Neurosis—Egerton Crispin, M.D.
- Drug Therapy in Heart Disease—John C. Ruddock, M.D.
- The Treatment of Auricular Fibrillation—William H. Leake, M.D.
- Thyroidectomy in the Treatment of Congestive Heart Failure and Angina Pectoris—Arthur M. Hoffman, M.D.
- Joint Meeting with Los Angeles County Medical Association

Association

- The Importance of Early and Accurate Diagnosis in Heart Disease—A. S. Granger, M.D.
- Some of Our Less Clear Conceptions of Coronary Disease—Eugene S. Kilgore, M.D. (by invitation).

Friday, December 7, 1934

Clinical Pathological Conference
Discussion of Cases with Demonstration of Specimens

- Doctors Newton Evans, E. M. Butt, V. R. Mason, D. D. Comstock, B. O. Raulston, and W. C. Boeck.

Exhibit of Pathological Material

- A Cardiac Comparison—Syphilitic and Rheumatic Heart Disease—R. Manning Clarke, M.D.
- The Surgical Risk in Heart Disease—Roy Thomas, M.D.
- The Heart in Tuberculosis—F. M. Pottenger, M.D.
- Abnormalities of the Myocardium—Donald J. Frick, M.D.
- The Treatment of Acute Coronary Occlusion—Harold H. Smith, M.D.
- The Treatment of Syphilitic Heart Disease—J. L. Ma-roon, M.D.

Mortality Trends Since 1900.—In a paper presented before the American Public Health Association at Pasadena on September 4, 1934, Louis I. Dublin, Ph.D., of New York City brought out the following points:

The progress of the public health movement in the United States since the beginning of the century can best be measured by the fact that about 600,000 fewer deaths now occur each year than would have occurred if the health conditions of 1900 had continued to prevail. Mortality has been reduced 30 per cent in a little over thirty years. This is the outstanding result of a comparison of the death rates prevailing in the original death registration States at the beginning of the century with those recorded in recent years. For every one thousand of the population, five more survive each year under present conditions who would have died under the old régime.

This improvement in mortality has been achieved almost altogether among persons under forty-five years of age, and more particularly among infants and children. The greatest accomplishment has been the increased control over the communicable diseases, chiefly tuberculosis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood. Diphtheria and scarlet fever, which at the beginning of the century were a real menace to child life, are now well on the road to extinction. Measles and whooping-cough have also been greatly reduced. The result of these and other improvements in mortality has been to add eleven years to the expectation of life at birth and even as many as four years to the expectation at age twenty.

After age fifty-five, the net saving in mortality has been practically nil. No headway has been made since 1900 in the fight against the chronic diseases of the more advanced age periods, namely, cancer, diabetes and the diseases which affect the heart, blood vessels, and kidneys. In fact, among persons of advanced age, almost twice as many deaths in a unit of population are attributed to these diseases today as in the early years of the century. In part, this increase is due to improved diagnosis and better methods of reporting. But an actual increase is, nevertheless, in evidence above and beyond this improvement in statistical technique. The success of the campaign for the improvement of the public health in the future will depend in large measure upon further progress in the curtailment of the diseases of middle life.

Address by Dr. Bernard Myers of London.—Dr. Bernard Myers, president of the Clinical Section of the Royal College of Physicians of London, England, addressed the faculty and students at 12 noon on Monday, December 10, 1934, in Toland Hall, University Hospital, San Francisco, on "Essential Purpura Hemorrhagica."

Before coming to San Francisco, Doctor Myers visited New York, where he addressed a group at Columbia University School of Medicine. He was also the guest of honor at the meetings of the Texas Pediatric Society and the Southern Medical Association, in San Antonio, Texas.

On December 12 he sailed for New Zealand, where he will represent the British Medical Society at the meeting of the New Zealand branch.

Western Orthopedic Association.—The second annual meeting was held on Friday and Saturday, November 9 and 10, 1934, at Los Angeles.

There were forty-nine members and guests registered, including physicians from the far Northwest, San Francisco district, Salt Lake, and Southern California. Program follows:

GENERAL HOSPITAL PROGRAM

Internal Fixation of Fragments in Fractures of Neck of the Femur: A New Method—James V. Luck, M.D., Los Angeles.

Simple Devices for Application of Traction to Fractures of Forearm and Leg Bones—E. W. Cleary, M.D., San Francisco.

Interesting Orthopedic Problems from a Diagnostic Standpoint—John C. Wilson, M.D., Los Angeles.

Synostosis of Radius and Ulna—Paul E. MacMaster, M.D., Los Angeles.

Treatment of Chronic Osteomyelitis—Charles L. Hawk, M.D., Hollywood.

Fractures and Dislocations of the Shoulder—William A. Clark, M.D., Los Angeles.

End Result of Complicated Fractures of the Elbow—Alfred E. Gallant, M.D., Los Angeles.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL PROGRAM

Skin Grafts—George C. Shelton, M.D., Los Angeles.
Hemophilia Arthritis—Rolla G. Karshner, M.D., Los Angeles.

Bone Tumors—Francis M. McKeever, M.D., Los Angeles.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip—Steele F. Stewart, M.D., Los Angeles.

Report of the Recent Poliomyelitis Epidemic—Pierre J. Walker, M.D., Los Angeles.

Pathology of Poliomyelitis in the Recent Epidemic—Roy M. VanWart, M.D., West Los Angeles.

Orthopedic Problems of Amebiasis—Brooks P. Stephens, M.D., Oakland.

Capitellar Fractures—Vernon P. Thompson, M.D., Los Angeles.

On Friday evening, November 9, a banquet was held in the dining room of the new Los Angeles County Medical Association's permanent home, 1925 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.

An address was given by the retiring president, Dr. Steel F. Stewart.

The guest speaker of the evening was W. Mosauer, M.D., Ph.D., University of California, at Los Angeles.

ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL SCHOOL PROGRAM

Further Experience with Facial Transplants—Charles LeRoy Lowman, M.D., Los Angeles.

Acute Traumatic Bone Atrophy—Harold D. Barnard, M.D., Los Angeles.

Review of Leg Lengthening Operations—Alvin Brockway, M.D., Los Angeles.

Review of Hip Fusion Operations—R. L. Carroll, M.D., Los Angeles.

Supracondylar Fractures of the Elbow—Ward M. Roland, M.D., Los Angeles.

Plastic Repair Annular Ligament in Dislocation of the Head of the Radius—Harold E. Crowe, M.D., Los Angeles.

New Skeletal Traction Apparatus—Roger Anderson, M.D., Seattle.

The application of the northern district (Washington and Oregon) for the formation of a parent chapter of the Western Orthopedic Association was received and approved unanimously.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Lionel Prince; president-elect, Charles LeRoy Lowman; secretary, Merrill C. Mensor; treasurer, Howard H. Markel.

It was voted to hold the next annual meeting in the San Francisco Bay district.

British Doctors Allied to Unions.—The United Press, under date of December 19, printed under the above caption the following interesting item:

"British doctors tonight, for the first time in history, became affiliated with trade-unions."

"The Trade Union Congress announced it had enrolled 3,847 members of the Medical Practitioners' Union, chiefly municipal health officers, and 7,788 members of the National Union of County Officers, including county health officials."

Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania Dedicates Headquarters and Library Building.—On Tuesday, December 11, 1934, at 230 State Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a new headquarters and library building was dedicated. Copy of the printed program follows:

"The promotion and dissemination of medical knowledge throughout the State remains our important function."—

William Osler, M.D.*

Edgar S. Buyers, M.D., Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presiding.

Invocation: Rev. Wilbur V. Mallalieu, Harrisburg.

Presentation of Keys, by Lawrie & Green, architects, Harrisburg.

Presentation of Building, by Building Improvements Committee of the Board of Trustees—Augustus S. Kech, M.D., Chairman; Clarence R. Phillips, M.D.; Frederick J. Bishop, M.D.

Acceptance of Building, by President Moses Behrend.

Greetings—James N. Rule, A.M., Sc.D., Secretary, Department of Education, State of Pennsylvania.

Greetings—Arthur W. Booth, M.D., Elmira, N. Y., representing Board of Trustees, American Medical Association.

Greetings—Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Greetings—Theodore B. Appel, M.D., Secretary of Health, State of Pennsylvania.

Unveiling of portrait of the late Cyrus Lee Stevens, A.M., M.D., by Stanley D. Conklin, M.D., representing the Bradford County Medical Society.

Adjournment at 4:30 p.m.

"To infect the young with the reading habit, books must be made accessible."—Harvey Cushing, M.D.

Emergency Funds Speed Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.—Emergency funds are speeding up the work of eliminating tuberculous cattle from the herds of the nation. The appropriation under the Jones-Connally Act has already stimulated great activity in eradication work in New York and California, and there has been a noticeable increase in several other States. The Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is carrying on this drive in cooperation with the State livestock sanitary authorities. This special campaign supplements and intensifies the regular work along the same lines.

Part of the Jones-Connally fund pays for operating expenses, but most of the appropriation will go to cattle owners as indemnity payments for reactors that are being removed from herds.

In California the eradication work under the emergency funds is speeding up. In Imperial County, in the southern part of the State, more than five thousand reactors were removed in the first sixty days of testing. The work is now getting under way in the central part of the State and will continue in other areas. Initial testing of all herds in the State probably will be completed before the end of 1935. At present California is making no payments for indemnities for this special testing, but owners of reactor cattle in the State are receiving federal indemnities plus salvage payments.

There is also considerable testing under the emergency funds in thirty-one other States.

The new regulations differ from those used in the regular conduct of the work principally in allowing States to participate in eradication work whether or not they expend any of their own funds for indemnities or for the cost of testing. The total amount received as indemnity from all sources plus the salvage obtained cannot exceed the appraised value or an amount the owner would receive under the existing plan in his State. Payments for cattle found to be tuberculous are on the basis of a maximum of \$20 a head of federal money for grade cattle and \$50 for registered pure-bred cattle.

*A member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1886-1889.

Doctor Hamlin Named as Alumni Head of the Stanford Alumni Association.—The San Francisco *Chronicle* printed the following item:

"Following elections held in San Francisco, Dr. O. D. Hamlin, Oakland physician and surgeon, was made the new president of the Stanford Alumni Association, succeeding Dr. Morton Gibbons of San Francisco.

"Doctor Hamlin is one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons, and for long served as a member of the board of governors of the surgical college. He is chief surgeon of the emergency department of the Alameda County medical institutions."

Sale or Dispensing of Dinitrophenol Restricted.—

As the product known as dinitrophenol has been known to cause death, evidence of which is officially recorded, and inasmuch as it is the belief of the Department of Public Health that for the protection of the public health such drugs should only be dispensed, prescribed or sold upon prescription or under direction of a licensed physician; be it therefore

Resolved, That from this date the prescribing or dispensing or sale of dinitrophenol by anyone other than a physician licensed to practice medicine in the State of California, is hereby prohibited. Signed, J. D. Dunshee, Director of Public Health. August 20, 1934.

The Rockefeller Foundation.—Some excerpts from an information service bulletin follow:

During 1933 The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated \$9,890,806.31 for various philanthropic projects.

Public Health.—The Rockefeller Foundation expended for public health work during the year the sum of \$3,286,063.01. It supported laboratories for yellow fever research in Lagos, Nigeria; Bahia, Brazil; and New York City. It completed, in cooperation with various governments of West Africa, an extensive survey which disclosed the areas in Africa where yellow fever occurs; assisted the governments of Brazil and Bolivia in an extensive program of yellow fever control; conducted experiments and studies on the vaccine and virus of yellow fever and on the mosquito vectors of this disease; aided three states in the United States and seventeen foreign governments in antimalaria work; carried out malaria studies and surveys in various parts of the world; engaged in studies of hookworm disease in Palestine, Egypt, Straits Settlements, and Puerto Rico; supported studies of *Endameba histolytica*, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tuberculosis, sprue anemia, filariasis, schistosomiasis, and the diseases affecting the races of the Pacific; aided the government of India in conducting experiments on the disposal of refuse; sponsored studies of statistical epidemiology; contributed toward the development of state and local health services of fifteen European countries, the League of Nations, five Far Eastern countries, the government of the South Pacific Islands, six countries of the Caribbean region, two countries of South America, and the governments of Mexico and Canada; gave assistance to the central health administrations of fourteen states in the United States and to the local health administrations of twenty-three states of the United States, four provinces of Canada, and five areas in Mexico, and provided funds for local health units in fourteen other countries; directed the studies of 197 fellows in public health, thirty-two nursing fellows, and six nurse visitors; provided financial aid to former fellows in carrying out special studies; and contributed toward the support of schools of hygiene and public health and of centers of public health training in Japan, Puerto Rico, Central America, South America, Europe, and the United States.

Medical Sciences.—In the medical sciences The Rockefeller Foundation, during 1933, appropriated \$1,173,853. In aid of programs of specific concentration in the fields of psychiatry and public health teaching, appropriations were made to the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine for research in psychiatry; to University College, London, for work in biophysics and neurophysiology; to Washington University, St.

Louis, Missouri, for investigations in nerve physiology; and to the Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital for cooperative work in psychiatry. For the development of teaching in public health and preventive medicine an appropriation was made to Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. During 1933 the Foundation provided 295 fellowships in the medical sciences. In addition, research aid grants in sums varying from \$55 to \$3,000 enabled sixty-one scientists or groups of scientists to carry on research work.

Decreased Budgets of Health Organizations.—Greatly decreased financial support for health organizations throughout the country during the past few years has now reached the point where it may bring not only increased sickness and mortality this winter, but also the dissolution of some vital health agencies which have been built up after many years of effort. This is the warning of a committee of the National Health Council in a report made public today by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, president of the Council. The public and private health resources of the United States, not including the budgets of hospitals, which also suffered heavy losses in support, diminished from \$125,000,000 in 1929 to less than \$100,000,000 in 1933, the report points out. . . .

Recent Exhibits at the University of California Medical School Library.—In connection with the presentation in Wheeler Hall, Berkeley, of "Yellow Jack," the current dramatic sensation by Sidney Howard, a graduate of the University of California in 1924, Dr. S. V. Larkey arranged a special exhibit of material relating to the conquest of yellow fever, the theme dealt with by the play. Original documents and reprints by Carlos Findlay, Walter Reed, Jessie Lazear, Aristides Agramonte were displayed. Holograph letters and other manuscript material from the late Doctor Agramonte added much to the interest of the exhibit.

During November an exhibit was made of representative bindings of medical classics from the fifteenth to the twentieth century. The oldest binding shown was a late fifteenth century Venetian blind-tooled leather one over oak boards, enclosing commentaries on Aristotle, printed in 1482. The transition from leather-covered oak boards through vellum and calf to current cardboard and cloth bindings was demonstrated.

During December a special exhibit was made of caricatures of some of the members of the faculty drawn by a student of the third-year medical class. These caricatures were first shown at class functions and have now been assembled for permanent deposit in the library. Other caricature material relating to the University of California Medical School was also on display.

Formal Opening of the Library of the Los Angeles County Medical Association.—The formal opening of the library of the Los Angeles County Medical Association proved a notable occasion for members of the Association and their friends. It was held on Tuesday evening, November 27, 1934, at eight o'clock in the auditorium of the Association, Wilshire Boulevard at Westlake.

Presentation of the Barlow Medical Library was by Dr. George Dock, president, on behalf of the Barlow Medical Library Association.

The acceptance of the Barlow Library was by Dr. Philip Stephens, president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

Miss Louise Ophüls of San Francisco, vice-president of the Medical Library Association, extended greetings, being introduced by Mrs. Mary E. Irish, librarian.

The address of the evening was by Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, professor of pharmacology in the University of California School of Medicine, the guest speaker being introduced by Dr. Elmer Belt, vice-president.

A social hour, with inspection of the medical library, followed.

Three Thousand Persons Killed Annually in Shooting Accidents.—During November and December, when the hunting season is at its height, fatal accidental shootings are familiar items in our daily press. It is little realized, however, that year in and year out, about three thousand persons die in the United States as a result of the careless handling of firearms, not only in hunting but in or about the home, and on the streets and highways. In this manner, twenty-four persons out of every million in our population meet death each year. This is nearly twice as many as die by the accidental absorption of poisonous gases of all kinds, whether in homes, by illuminating gas; in garages, by carbon monoxid; or in industry. Traumatism by firearms is sixth in importance as a means of fatal accidental injury, being exceeded only by injuries due to automobiles, falls, burns, drownings, and railroad trains or engines. . . .

The mortality from accidental shooting is notoriously high in the United States. Our death rate of 2.4 per 100,000 in 1933, for example, compares very unfavorably with the rate of .2 deaths per 100,000 for England and Wales, in 1932. . . .

The highest death rates from this type of accident occur in the mountain states of Nevada, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, the death rates for these four states in the years 1931-1933 being, respectively, 7.6, 6.3, 5.9, and 5.4 per 100,000. . . . California's death rate from accidental shooting is 2.0 per 100,000.

American Board of Radiology to Meet on Pacific Coast.—B. R. Kirklin, M. D., secretary-treasurer of the American Board of Radiology, Rochester, Minn., has sent out a notice that the American Board of Radiology has decided to hold a meeting on the west coast about the middle of May, 1935, at which time candidates will be examined for certificates. The Board has chosen to do this because of the fact that there are a number of applications on file from that section of the country, and it was felt that a meeting should be held at a place where it would be convenient for such applicants to appear before the Board. Anyone who is desirous of appearing before the Board at that time should have his application completed and on file in the secretary's office not later than March 1, 1935.

The minimum requirements for eligibility to make application for a certificate are:

1. Membership in at least one of the national radiologic societies, the American Medical Association, or the Canadian Medical Association.
2. At least three years' experience in radiology during which time not less than 75 per cent of the applicant's time has been devoted to radiology.
3. That the applicant does not hold or has not applied for a certificate from a specialty board, and that he does not list himself in the American Medical Directory or elsewhere as a specialist in some branch of medicine other than radiology.
4. That at least 75 per cent of the applicant's time is being devoted to radiology.

A Biography of Dr. Benjamin Rush.—The first full biography of Dr. Benjamin Rush, distinguished physician and citizen of the Revolutionary period, is published this month by the University of Pennsylvania Press. The biography is written by Nathan G. Goodman.

The history of early American medicine is largely the record of Rush's life, for he was not only the greatest physician and most influential teacher of medicine in his day, but a pioneer in almost every field of medical science. He was one of the first advocates of preventive medicine, and his ideas on diet, exercise, sanitation, mental health, the connection between decayed teeth and arthritis, were distinctly modern. He was the first American psychiatrist and the first formal professor of chemistry. He wrote the

first book on mental diseases, considered a classic for fifty years, and the first chemistry text. He founded the first free dispensary in Philadelphia and the College of Physicians. In noting that mosquitoes were more prevalent during the devastating yellow fever epidemics in 1793 and the years following, he came near to discovering the great secret of contagion. His writings on every phase of medicine would make an appreciable library.

Rush was also an intense patriot and outstanding social reformer. His political activities included co-operation with Thomas Paine in publishing his "Common Sense," service as Physician-General of the Middle Department during the War, aid in drawing up the Declaration of Independence, which bears his signature—the only M. D. on the list—and active promotion of the Constitution in 1787.

His contributions to social advancement included: founding of the first temperance and antislavery societies, first Sunday-school system, and Dickinson College. He also advocated many reforms in public education and penal laws.

CORRESPONDENCE

Subject of the following letter: Reply of Dr. Howard H. Johnston to letter of Pacific Roentgen Club, printed in the November "California and Western Medicine," page 357.

To the Editor:—The article on "Crossroads and Cross Purposes" does not propose changes of any kind in the practice of medicine, or in the practice of radiology, which is a minor specialty in medicine.

The whole subject has been buried under a maze of words. The average doctor wants to see the general public given hospital insurance, in order that his patient may go through a hospital experience without having all his funds taken away by the hospital. The general public is becoming more and more interested in hospital insurance in some form. Establishment of hospital insurance has been blocked by fruitless discussion of positions to be occupied in the scheme by x-ray men, particularly.

Legally, a corporation cannot practice medicine. Therefore, a hospital cannot employ a pathologist or an x-ray man to give medical opinions or treatment, but the hospital *can* establish laboratories and x-ray departments, with their equipment and technicians, in the same manner as it now establishes operating rooms, with their equipment and surgical nurses.

Previous discussions of this matter have been held, as it were, behind closed doors, for the past two years here in San Francisco. With no practical result obtained, the matter is now being introduced to the attention of the rank and file of medical and hospital people, there to be decided, we hope.

If medical men in actual practice would sit down and discuss this matter with level-headed business leaders representing hospital governing boards responsible for many millions of dollars invested in hospitals, a solution of our difficulties would be arrived at in time to unite our forces in a coöperative effort to give the public adequate hospital care at budgetable rates within its income, before the job is taken over by self-seeking politicians, lay or medical, and quasi sociologists.

The plan or method for doing justice to the public and each other is not essential. Justice and fair dealing depend upon individuals, and not plans.

Referring to Doctor Garland's "General Comment," it should be noted that the Cleveland Hospital Council did not desire to sell *professional* medical service, as is demonstrated by their delay of two years, awaiting the decision of the Cleveland Academy that *diagnostic x-ray work* should be excluded from hospital service.

Under the close observation of Dr. A. C. Christie, Washington, D. C., this question was decided in *another* manner, *i. e.*, by excluding *both* professional and technical x-ray work, and including routine *technical* labo-